

HOODBOO SCHOONER WILL BE REBUILT

Schooner Forest City Bought At Auction For Three Dollars To Resume Trade

SAN JUAN Porto Rico, May 16.—The hull of the ill-fated American schooner Forest City, known among shipping men along the Atlantic coast as a "hoodoo" ship, is to be raised from the bottom of the bay here and rebuilt. The Forest City was burned here on New Year's day, the blaze being finally extinguished, after burning for twenty-four hours, by the sinking of the hull.

Now the hull has been purchased at public auction for three dollars after a preliminary survey purchaser has announced that the hull will be rebuilt at a cost of approximately \$35,000 and when completed it is believed that the schooner will earn back her cost in a very short time.

The Forest City, disabled by storms and with more than half of her crew of eleven ill of beriberi, was brought into port on December 13 last, after having been out 71 days from Calabar, on the West Coast of Africa. The schooner was in distress when towed into port, she was leaking badly, some of her spars were gone and it was thought she would have to unload all her cargo here and go into drydock before she could carry cargo again. Her cargo of palm oil, valued at \$125,000 was being unloaded here when she took fire on New Year's Day, and was thought to have been completely destroyed when the remains of her hull were sunk in the bay by the Coast Guard Cutter Itasca.

The fire was not her first bit of ill-luck. The ship was built at Mill bridge, Maine, in 1904 and was first named the Myrtle Tunnell. Before she had sailed many years the Myrtle Tunnell had gone fast on Frying Pan Shoals, off North Carolina, and it was several months before she was pulled off, bottom up, and towed into Savannah to be rebuilt and renamed the Forest City.

The schooner was twice water logged and during the winter of 1912 she was caught in a gale off the New England coast and battered so badly that she put into Nantucket Sound leaking badly, her sails blown away and spars broken off. Her captain was sick and confined to his cabin at the time and before help could come the schooner was frozen tight in the Sound.

Shipping men said the schooner never made a voyage of any great length without having something happen to her. At the time of the first Captain H. B. Allen was her master and he was making his first trip in that capacity. It is said that the Forest City was the third ship he had lost. She was owned by Frankel & Co., and was registered at Savannah, Ga. The schooner cost \$40,000 to build and had a cargo capacity of 1500 tons.

FRENCH PATRIOTISM KNOWS NO BOUNDS

Among the passengers arriving in the China yesterday were two Japanese naval officers en route to their homes after a long sojourn in Paris, where they were attaches of the Japanese embassy. The officers are Capt. K. Maruyama and Comdr. K. Koshima. Asked as to his impressions of the war in Europe, Captain Maruyama said: "The French were greatly excited at the outbreak of the war. Business was entirely suspended at first and no one in Paris worked at his usual vocation except the government employees. Young and old men, and even women, of all classes, expressed their earnest desire to enter the army."

"The people of Paris are known as luxury-loving folk but since the war they have changed. When the French government issued the regulation prohibiting the importing of luxuries there was no complaint, no patriotic were the people. Things have calmed down again in Paris now and everything is going along as if the country were at peace."

Asked when the war would be over the captain stated that "the French nation is still insisting on fighting to the last. The French wish to crush the mistaken idea of Prussian militarism and to entirely destroy it. It is true that most of the European nations are hoping for peace, as they are tired of the terrible tragedy which has lasted so long."

"A certain well known tactician says that the war will be ended by the end of August, and I think the prediction will be realized."

CHAUFFEURS THROW PORTUGUESE INTO SEA

The police are looking for the chauffeurs, who, it is alleged, are driving automobiles on the Bishop Park auto stand, and early yesterday morning picked up Antonio Correa, a Portuguese threw him into a machine, drove to the waterfront, and pitched him from the car into the sea.

According to the story told by Correa, he approached the stand early Sunday morning, and, without provocation, several drivers grabbed him, roughly jostled him into a car, drove him to the end of one of the piers and threw him into the water.

The sheriff's office expects to arrest the guilty automobile drivers today. Correa does not remember just who threw him into the bay.

Sugar and Plantation News

PRICE REMAINS UP BUT NO TRADING

Buyers and Sellers Play a Waiting Game, and Market Colorless

Again sales of raw sugar at New York were limited, Willet & Gray in their report for the week ending May 18 stating that only 50-55,000 bags changed hands. San Domingos and Porto Rico sold on the 6 to 6.25 basis. Cubas at 6.40. No transaction was reported in the market from May 6 to May 17.

Only 80 Cuban centrals were grinding, against 123 to previous week, 154 in 1915, and 93 in 1914.

Market Is Slow
In part they state that stocks in the United States and Cuba together were 1,132,977 tons, against 1,117,821 tons last week and 1,138,229 tons last year, a decrease of 5,252 tons from last year. Last week's production was shown to be the advance in prices being carried further at present.

The same "hesitation" continued until May 17, when a cargo of Porto Rico was sold to Boston at 6.25c, or, say, making eleven days since a sugar transaction had been reported in the market. Such a circumstance as this can occur only under most unusual conditions, such as plenty of ready supplies in refiners' stock and plenty of profits in sellers' pockets, to enable them to be, for a time at least, independent of further selling.

How long this extreme dullness to trade may continue is hard to say, or in whose favor, buyer or seller, it will eventually end. As in the case with the Porto Rico, it appears natural that some seller of Cubas will be found to make a concession when a buyer appears ready to buy.

Thus far only intimations are thrown out that at 6.40c for Cubas the next business in these sugars may be put through. At the close market quotations are lower 6.40c for aforesaid and prompt shipment, and 6.52c for June shipments, with the outlook favoring a decline in prices rather than an advance.

Labor Troubles Continue
Porto Rico sold May 18 at 6.02c for prompt shipment. A renewal of advance later is by no means an impossibility, provided Cuban holders so will it, be remaining firm and offering lightly until buyers require fresh supplies of raw sugar. All sugar business at the moment, in both raws and refined, is reduced to the hand-to-mouth basis, which sometimes proves dangerous to both interests, and may prove so now while necessary supplies from any other sources than Cuba are still a long distance into the future.

The U. S. beet sugar crops, due after July, are the real competitors against present sources of supply. A disturbing factor of the week is the labor and river strikes, which have made difficult the moving of vessels and cargoes in the harbor, and these are not yet overcome.

Cuban Business
The figures for the week ending May 13 give receipts of 105,220 tons, against 107,000 tons for same week last year. The total exports are somewhat larger, at 97,842 tons, of which an increased amount, 71,984 tons, are destined to the U. S. Atlantic ports and 1000 tons to New Orleans; 2500 tons to Galveston and 22,358 tons to Europe. Stocks are further increased to 942,333 tons, the highest point so far.

Visible production to May 13 has passed the two and one-half million mark, standing at 2,568,946 tons, compared with 1,994,092 tons and 2,124,828 tons to corresponding dates of the two previous years. The Centrals that continue grinding (89 on the fifteenth), are about commensurate with those of two years ago, when 93 were grinding at this time.

3,000,000 Tons Sure
Market opinions for the future are dependent to some extent upon the final output of the present Cuban crop, so we give herewith the statistics as we view them: Cuba has produced so far a visible of 2,568,946 tons, with Centrals still working amounting to about the same number as those of 1914, but with undoubtedly a larger invisible stock existing on the plantations in the Island at this time than two years ago. It may safely be taken that at least the balance of product for this crop will equal that of 1914, say 472,904 tons. Adding this figure to the present visible production, we have 3,041,850 tons, so that a three million ton crop seems almost a certainty. Weather during the week has been unsettled with rains in the Eastern Provinces. Latest cable advises state torrential rains have occurred in Eastern Provinces, with light and partial rains in Western Provinces. On May 17, 80 Centrals were grinding.

Miscellaneous Matters
Regular monthly Java cable reports 15,000 tons shipped to the United Kingdom during the month of April, while 16,000 tons were exported to Oriental ports. The earliest shipments to Europe last year were in June, when 20,000 tons were shipped. This year's shipments may be expected to be large each month now to complete the United Kingdom's purchase of 500,000 tons.

A report was received here by mail that the Royal Commission of England had purchased some 250,000 tons of Java crop, harvesting of which begins May, 1917, but upon inquiry a cable was received by us stating that the United Kingdom had purchased no Java from the above mentioned crop, but that all their Java bought

INTERESTING POINTS WORTH CONSIDERING

Some interesting studies on the relation of distance between labor camps and fields and the value of land have been made by an old plantation hand, showing how these factors affect profits. The time that is lost passing back and forth between camps and distant fields must be charged against the earning power of the land.

The proposition may be stated in this way, that if it costs \$1 per acre in lost time, to go to a far field, and if the interest rate, is five per cent, then a field adjoining the labor camp is worth \$20 more per acre. Here is a factor in cost of production that is often overlooked when men are figuring the basic rate at which sugar can be made.

Cultivation, fertilizers, satisfactory mill equipment and good management all have a bearing on the problem, but loss of time and energy by the laborers when they have to go long distances to their work has a very important influence when comparisons are made between the earning capacity of two plantations where land and acreage are about the same.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET AREA WILL BE MUCH REDUCED

Journal des Fabricants de Sucre, dated Paris, April 26, 1916, says: The French sugar beet area has been reduced from spring-like, and the average daily temperature has remained considerably below normal. The sun has shone at rare intervals and rain and wind, often violent and cold, have been general. Owing to this and insufficient labor, agricultural work is behind.

The agricultural society of France has again demanded, with great insistence, that all the labor not indispensable for the war should be available for agriculture, and that Territorial Army reservists acquainted with farming, who, at the moment, fill the depots, should be employed in field work during the most busy period just commencing; and besides that, the prisoners of war during this time may be exclusively engaged in similar work.

With regard to beetroot cultivation, it is important to decide quickly the question of labor. From the circular of the minister of agriculture dated April 10, addressed to the prefects, it appears that the agreements between manufacturers and farmers indicate, to the date, an area considerably less than that sown in 1915. No doubt the final result will depend on a large degree upon the facilities that will be given to the farmers for thinning and hoeing.

CZARNIKOWA-RIONDA'S VIEWS INDICATE HIGHER PRICES

Czarnikow Rionda in their market letter of May 12 state that all recent sales at the high prices that have ruled have been to operators. Refiners have done no buying because of labor troubles at New York, but holders have been firm in their ideas of value. This firm is bullish, basing its ideas on a Cuban crop which they estimate at less than 3,000,000 tons, and the fact that only Java is available to supply both Europe and United States betweens crops. "With the summer months of heaviest consumption still before us, and the June requirements of refiners far from being covered, when the inevitable demand arises an active market is bound to result," they state. "All the sugars that can be accommodated by the tonnage available for the purpose will be readily absorbed by buyers here."

Lahaina Disease Again

E. K. Bull, manager of Oahu Sugar Company, considers that there is something uncanny about the Lahaina disease of cane. He has one field that has never been replanted since the plantation was first laid out in 1897, nineteen years ago. Every crop harvested during this period has yielded over nine tons of sugar per acre, the 1916 cane recently ground having averaged up to its usual form.

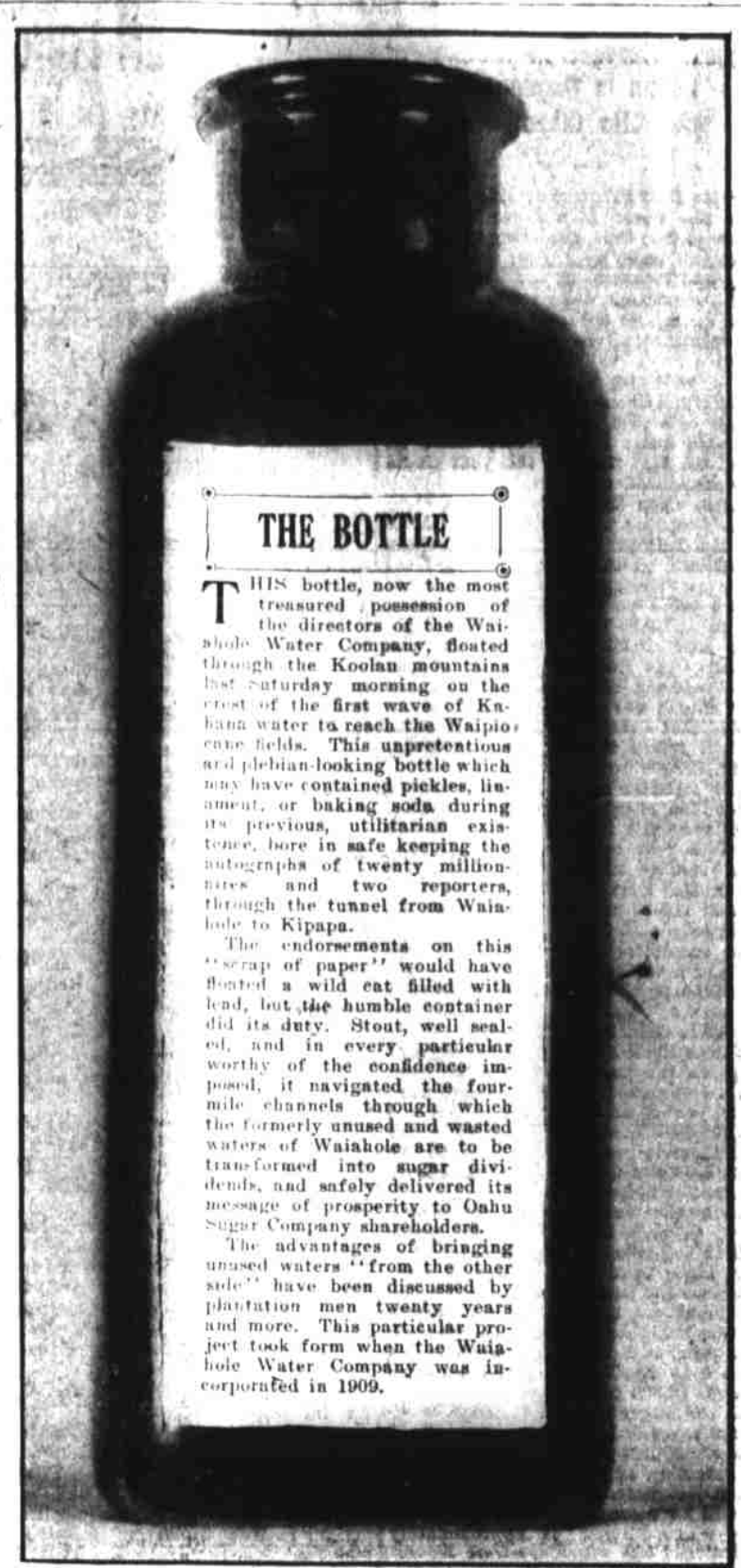
This field has never shown any signs of Lahaina disease. Fields on all four sides had the same record until they were turned over and replanted when Lahaina disease became more or less continuously in evidence in all of them. "I am afraid to replant for fear of breaking the combination," he told some of his guests at Kipapa, Saturday.

Cargoes Get Mixed

The overland deliveries to Atlantic ports are tinged with a strong gambling factor. As an illustration, parcels of sugar from the first Mexican, Texan and second Mexican voyages, all reached New York on the same day, according to account current of sales recently received by the Sugar Factors' Company. Deliveries between Hilo and San Francisco move like clock work, but freight trains go in leisurely fashion across the continent, as shippers are well aware when they have to await arrival of merchandise shipments.

Borers in Porto Rico

In a recent Porto Rico experiment station bulletin (in Spanish), G. N. Wolcott advises the planters not to burn trash as there is usually 100 per cent more moth-borer on burned than on unburned fields.



THE BOTTLE

THIS bottle, now the most treasured possession of the directors of the Waialeale Water Company, floated through the Koolan mountains last Saturday morning on the crest of the first wave of Kahuna water to reach the Waipio cane fields. This unpretentious and plebeian-looking bottle which may have contained pickles, liniment, or baking soda during the previous, utilitarian existence, bore in safe keeping the autographs of twenty millionaires and two reporters, through the tunnel from Waialeale to Kipapa.

The endorsements on this "crash of paper" would have floated a wild cat filled with lead, but the humble container did its duty. Stout, well sealed, and in every particular worthy of the confidence imposed, it navigated the four-mile channels through which the formerly unused and wasted waters of Waialeale are to be transformed into sugar dividends, and safely delivered its message of prosperity to Oahu Sugar Company shareholders.

The advantages of bringing unused waters "from the other side" have been discussed by plantation men twenty years and more. This particular project took form when the Waialeale Water Company was incorporated in 1909.

WIFE OF TERRITORIAL FORESTER PASSES OUT

Mrs. Mary McDonald Mitchell Haughts, well known in Honolulu, wife of David Haughts, territorial forester, and daughter of Dr. T. McMillan, formerly physician at Hutehinson plantation, died at four forty o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an illness of three months.

Mrs. Haughts was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and would have been thirty-nine years of age tomorrow. She came to the Islands nineteen years ago, and was married to Mr. Haughts fourteen years ago. One daughter, aged six years, is left to mourn the loss of her mother.

Funeral services will be held at the late residence of the deceased, 1445 Young street, at three thirty o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Doramus Knicker, D.D., of whose church Mrs. Haughts was a member, officiating. Interment will be in Nuuanu cemetery. The pallbearers will be W. R. Farrington, Charles S. Judd, E. M. Eshorn, Malcolm McIntyre, William Hill and John Hill.

White Sugar Text-Book

"Practical White Sugar Manufacture" is the title of a new book by H. C. Prinsen Geerlings published by Norman Rodger in London in 1915. This volume contains complete detailed practical accounts of the manufacture of white sugars, including the mechanical details of the process. There are three main headings, juice clarification; boiling, curing and finishing white sugar; and materials used in making it on the plantations. The analytical methods described in Part 3 are those employed at the Java sugar experiment station.

REST AND PEACE

Fall upon distracted households when Cuticura enters. All that the fondest of mothers desires for the alleviation of her skin-tortured and disfigured infant is to be found in warm baths with

CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment.

One of the sugar agencies, by good luck or otherwise, got some 10,000 tons of raws into the New York and Coast markets at the 6.46 basis. Restrictions are very slow as it may take three months to get detailed lists of arrivals, sorted out by marks, train load and day of receipt at the refinery.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO BROADEN OUT

But First New Home is needed To Centralize Related Interests

Brokers state that Honolulu stock exchange practices are different from those elsewhere because the bulk of the daily trading comes after the close of the session. This entails an immense amount of work on the brokers and when Saturday noon comes most of them are in a condition of mental frizzle and physical exhaustion. When unusual events occur at the close of the week, bringing about unusual conditions in the sugar market the public demands that service be continued through the day of rest but trading again slackens Monday morning until after the session closes.

The Honolulu exchange handles all the stock business of the islands and also a heavy volume of telegraphic orders from sugar speculators on the Coast. There are only thirteen brokers and it is fortunate that all are located near one another where they can keep in touch, as they must. The daily session lasts a few minutes only and the public use the service mainly to get a line on the trend of the market, the bulk of the trading coming after its close, or "between boards."

Needs New Home
The stock business has grown to such proportions that it is becoming every day more evident that Honolulu needs a business block that can be devoted solely to the uses of the exchange. It is a mere platitude to say that Honolulu has forever passed the village stage of civic development for in some particulars it has not, but from a financial standpoint this city is ahead of many mainland centers having double the population. It is not the size of the city that counts, but the part its citizens take in the world's trade and affairs.

To Broaden Out
A stock exchange is not merely the center for trading in listed securities. That is simply the retail end of it. The investing public are more than mere gamblers and speculators and great wealth like that of Hawaii is not satisfied to operate within narrow and restricted bounds. There are great trade and financial opportunities, east west, north and south, given this community because of the flood of gold received in exchange for the increasing volume of sugar and other commodities.

Honolulu is already an export, import and shipping center of no mean proportions and when the war ends greater trade opportunities in these lines will present themselves.

This community has close and intimate daily business intercourse with Siberia, Japan, China, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Panama and the Pacific Coast. Much has been said of the advantages of centrally located Honolulu, and Hawaii from the tourist viewpoint, and but little of the tremendous trading advantages.

Great Opportunities
Hawaii has the wealth, the means and the men to make these expansion dreams come true. Wherever Hawaii's business men send their money and go about work it to see that efficiency and conservatism are exercised in its expenditure, to insist that something more occurs than just spending the cash—success usually results. There are "Hawaiian" enterprises all around the Pacific where this course has been followed, while there are others where the dollars were sent out into the world unexpended, to fight against the wolves, where a few hairs and a splash of blood is all there is to show.

Hawaii has won because of extreme organization in every branch of its business of production but the financial resources of Hawaii as a whole have never been brought together in the same careful and systematic way. Hence, millions won by close planning and strict economy have been dissipated and wasted.

Make Financial Center
The time has come to expand and broaden the activities of the stock exchange and make this body what it ought to be, and what it is in the great commercial centers, the central financial, trade and commercial body of Hawaii. The first step to bring this into being, one of the leading financiers stated yesterday, is to build a home for the nucleus of the commercial organization as it now exists.

The banks, trust companies, agencies stock and bond houses, and the moneyed investing public have a certain community of interest if it is true, but they are working to a considerable extent at arms length, and at cross purposes, and hence the community as a whole is not the gainer to the full extent it should be.

Hawaii is passing through the transition stage between small and big things, and Honolulu is on the border line between an insular village and a center of Pacific trade and influence. War prices for its principle commodities, and the sudden chance of making big profits through speculation have obscured the vision of what may be if its men of affairs reach out and grasp the opportunity of the moment.

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DEATH TAKES TOLL IN INDIANAPOLIS

Jack Le Cain Fatally Injured and Another Driver Maimed In Big Auto Race

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—Dario Resta, driving a Peugeot car, won the 100-mile automobile race on the local speedway today, his time being 3 hours 26 minutes 10 seconds, an average of 83.26 miles an hour.

Jack Le Cain, driving a car in the race, overturned, while proceeding at a maximum rate of speed. He was picked up horribly mangled and is in a dying condition.

Tom Rooney, driving another car, had a blow-out, and his car becoming uncontrollable, dashed into a wall, the machine being wrecked and Rooney and Jim McAllister badly injured. Rooney is an Indianapolis driver.

The grim reaper in the last 12 months has claimed six automobile race drivers who were seen on the Indianapolis track a year ago in the international event: Harry Grant, twice winner of the Vanderbilt Cup, who died as a result of bugs caused by his car catching fire while practicing for the New York Speedway race; Billy Carson, who ran off a bank at Tacoma; Joe Cooper, a most promising youngster, killed at the Moines; Bob Barnum killed at Corona this year, and with him his mechanic, Schroeder; and Franzen, who was killed at Tacoma with Carlson.

MCANDLESS TO FOUND VILLAGE NEAR LELEHUA

He Pays \$10,800 For Site-Consisting of 266 Acres

Having fathered and nourished the Democratic party in Hawaii, Link McCandles has decided to found a city or at least a town. It will be out near Lelehuia and comprise some 266 acres. At present the land is a cattle range and is wedge-shaped and very near the parade ground of the cantonment. It is in a very fine position and will be utilized as soon as it is time, for a town site.

The land in question was purchased from Kahunu Meek last week for \$10,800. It extends from the division angle, to about the center of Schofield Barracks parade ground. It has been used as grazing land in years past and as been in the possession of the army for a long time by permission of the owner.

Speaking of the purchase yesterday, McCandles said that it was his intention to establish a town on the land at some future time. The town would be Democratic in principle but Republicans would be permitted to buy town lots if they had the price, just the same as Democrats. He has not yet decided on the name of the village, but the suggestion that it might be called Linkville was said to be anticipating things a little.

MAUITES WOULD HOLD CLAUDINE FOUR HOURS

An effort is to be made by the Maui chamber of commerce to have the management of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company hold the steamer Claudine on Monday, June 12, until ten thirty o'clock at night, instead of having her sail at 5 o'clock, the regular hour.

Many Maui folk are planning a trip to Honolulu for the Kamehameha Day celebration. They want to see the Hawaiian regatta which will take place on Monday night, and if the steamer is held they will be able to see the spectacle and get back to their homes here next morning.

Raymond C. Brown is acting as special agent for the Maui chamber and has taken up the matter with the steamship folk. They in turn will take it up with the postoffice authorities and see if arrangements may not be made to accommodate the Mauites.

PROMINENT SALVATION ARMY WORKER ARRIVES

Brig. Mary Stillman of the Salvation Army, in charge of women's work of her organization in the Eastern States of the mainland, arrived here yesterday on the Kaimuki and is stopping at the Salvation Army Home in Maunaloa. Brigadier Stillman has come to Honolulu in the interest of the home for boys that the Salvation Army contemplates establishing in the near future, and during her sojourn in the islands she will make a study of religious, charitable and educational institutions. She is one of the most prominent workers in the Salvation Army of the United States.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM

A touch of rheumatism, or a tinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embarrassment as every family should be provided with. For sale by all dealers. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.